Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1826. [NO. 64.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 26, 1825.—3mt72

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

Patent Corn-Sheller,
A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.
Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—57ff

State of North-Carolina,
Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge vs. Elizabeth Burge. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.
3m74—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns vs. Henry Yarboro. } Org'l. Atta't. levied on land; and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro summoned as guarnishees.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*
3m73—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Catawba Journal*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*
59—3m—pr. adv. $4.

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the exercises of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell and Lady. A large and convenient brick building, located in one of the most healthy situations in this village, has been erected, which will be occupied by the Rev. T. Cottrell and family. Ample funds for the support of this Institution, have been placed in the hands of the Trustees by the liberal donations of the citizens of Charlotte and its immediate vicinity, who stand pledged, as well as the Trustees, for its respectability. The Trustees feel assured, from the high recommendations of Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, with which they have been furnished from the most unquestionable sources, and from their long experience in the management of Institutions of this kind, that those who feel a lively interest in the success of this Academy will not be disappointed. The various branches of Female Education, both literary and ornamental, will be taught; and the most unremitting attention is pledged to the manners and morals of the pupils. Boys, not exceeding ten years old, will be admitted. The first session will close on the fifteenth of June, and the next session commence on the next day and close on the 15th of November. Boarding can be had in respectable families in town, at forty dollars per session.—Terms of tuition, in the literary branches, per session, $10 00. The ornamental branches will be taught upon the following terms, viz:

Muslin Work and Marking, pr. Session,		$5
Embroidery, - - -	do	10
Drawing and Painting, on paper,	do	10
do do on velvet,	do	10
Music on the Piano, - -	do	20

Each payable in advance.

N. B. A few pupils can be accommodated with board at the Academy.

DAVID R. DUNLAP,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER, } *Committee.*
4i64

☞The editors of the Camden Chronicle and Western Carolinian, will give the above advertisement *four* insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payment.

☞A meeting of the Trustees of the *Charlotte Academy* will be held at the Court-House in this place on Saturday, the 31st of December instant. A general attendance is requested.

J. F. & John Lippitt,
HAY-STREET FAYETTEVILLE,

Offer for sale, just received—

75 Bbls. Muscovado SUGAR,
125 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
1500 bush'ls Liverpool Salt,
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
20 bags Pepper,
20 do Spice,
15 do Race Ginger,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
10 do Tanner's Oil,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do Share Moulds,
2 do Sheet Iron,
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel,
1000 do German do
500 do Cast-Steel,
175 kegs wrought & cut Nails, & Brads,
30 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 do 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
100 bags Shot,
75 kegs FFF and FF Powder,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing Paper,
3 tons Logwood,
3 hhds. Copperas,
200 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
200 do Spanish Indigo,
1500 do Madder,
2500 do Alum,
1500 do Salt Petre,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging.

With an assortment of Patent MEDICINES, and PAINTS, dry and in oil.

Also, a complete assortment of

Wool Machine Cards,

always on hand.
October, 1825.—2mt65

A fair Warning.

THOSE indebted to the firm of Graham & Wilkinson, and to the subscriber previous to the existence of said firm, are respectfully requested to call and make settlements between now and the first Saturday in January next.—Those who fail to comply with this moderate request, will confirm a belief that they want the indulgence that the law allows them; they will therefore have it indiscriminately, by a tap on the shoulder.

A. GRAHAM.
Dec. 17, 1825. 3i64

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing vs. Robert Lawing. } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land joining A. Dunn and others.

IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
t72—price adv. $4.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and are opening, an elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which they will dispose of upon reasonable terms for cash. They solicit those who feel disposed to favor them with their custom, to call and examine for themselves.

J. D. BOYD & CO.

ALSO,
A fresh supply of the most genuine

Medicines and Paints,

recently received, which were purchased in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Charleston, and which they offer at reasonable terms, to Physicians or any who may wish to purchase articles of this kind.

The following is a list of the Medicines:

Alcohol,
Aquafortis,
Arrow Root,
Arsenic,
Aloes,
Arb Uva Ursi,
Anderson's Pills,
Antimony Pulv.
Antique Oil,
Acetate Potash,
Bateman's Drops,
Balsam Honey,
Balsam Copiva,
Bark Peruv. Red,
do. Yellow,
Bark Cinnamon,
Borax,
Blue Stone,
British Oil,
Canella Alba,
Carbonate Ammonia,
Cort. Cascarilla,
Cubebs Pep.
Cheltanham Salts,
Cantharides,
Castor Oil, in vials,
do. ½ pts. do. pts.
do. quarts,
Cream Tartar,
Cloves,
Columbo Root,
Caustic Lunar,
Caraway Seed,
Calomel,
Ess. Bergamot,
do Lemon,
do Peppermint,
do Cinnamon,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber do
Fol. Sennæ,
Fowler's Solution,
Flor. Sulphur,
Flie Stone,
Gum Ammoniac,
" Opium,
" Arabic,
" Kino,
" Scammony,
Lee's Pills,
Liquorice Ball,
Laudanum,
Manna Flake,
Magnesia Lump,
do Calcined,
Madder,
Muriated Tinct Iron,
Muriatic Acid,
Oil Peppermint,
" Cloves,
" Cinnamon,
" Juniper,
" Vitriol,
Oxide Bismuth,
Opodeldoc,
Prussic Acid,
Paregoric,
Pearl Ash,
Pulv. Jalap,
do Rhubarb,
Pix Burgunda,
Pulv. Antimonialis,
do Ipecacuanha,
Pill Poxes,
Pearl Barley,
Quick Silver,
Red Sanders,
Rosin Yellow,
do White,
Spts. Lavender compd.
Spts. Nitre, bottles,
do in vials,
Soda Powders,
Spts. Vol. Aromatic,
Stoughton's Bitters, in vials,
do. in qrt. bottles,
Spts. Hartshorn,
Squills
Extract Elaterium,
Durable Ink,
Salt Petre,
SULPHATE QUININE,
Swaim's Panacea,
Sal. Eratus,
Tapioca,
Tart. Emetic,
Tart. Salts,

PAINTS, &C.

Gum Copel,
do Shellac,
do Terra de Scienna,
Prussian Blue,
Verdigris,
do distilled,
Stone Ochre,
Glue,
Umber Turk,
Drop Lake,
Copel Varnish,
Yellow Ochre,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Vermillion,
Annatto,
Spanish Whiting,
Sugar Lead,
White Vitriol.
Spanish Brown,
White Lead,
Crom. Yellow,
Patent Yellow,
Gold Leaf,
Silver do
Rose Pink,
Rotten Stone,
C. H. Pencils,
Paint Brushes,
Sponge, fine,
Wafers,
Nutmegs,
Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff,
Lamp Black,
Court Plaster.

December 6. 61if

MAP
Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of five miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

DR. J. D. BOYD

INFORMS his friends, that he has removed his Medicines to the Counting-room of the Store house, formerly occupied by John Boyd, but now occupied by J. D. Boyd & Co.

The Doctor still continues the practice of Physic, and will attend to all applications with as much promptitude as possible.
Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1825. 61if

North-Carolina Telegraph.

THE Editor of the North-Carolina Telegraph gives information to all concerned, that he expects the publication of his paper to commence the first week in January next. Those persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns of subscribers' names, at the farthest, by the 15th of December. Papers directed to the Post-Office in Fayetteville, by private conveyance or by mail, will be duly attended to.

The Editor would do injustice to his own feelings not to express his warmest gratitude, for the liberal encouragement he has already received. If any thing were wanting to confirm his conviction of the necessity and importance of such a publication, the patronage he has received from all classes of society and from every part of the State would certainly do it.

It is hoped that all who wish to possess the paper from its commencement will immediately send in their names, either by giving them to those who have proposals, or by leaving them with any Post-Master who will forward them.—The present expectation is, to publish in pamphlet form, containing 16 pages a week, making a volume of 832 pages a year; so that those who take the work from its commencement, may file away for future usefulness a greater mass of religious, political, and literary intelligence than can, perhaps, be collected in any other way, with so little expense.

Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State are requested to make known to their congregations the anticipated commencement of this paper, and to encourage all who wish to subscribe to it without delay.

It is believed that if those who have already taken a deep interest in this object were respectively to exert their influence a little farther, that a subscription sufficiently large would be obtained to ensure the continuance of a Journal so much needed. Upon this influence the Editor confidently calculates, and promises his best exertions to meet the public expectation.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23.

DESULTORY.

The Journal des Debates says, "in less than fifty years, the United States have rendered all America, with the exception of Brazil, *republican*; they created in Europe, during some years, the French republic and her progeny. How many years will it require for republican America to act upon Europe, shaken by our revolution—upon Europe, where the ideas that supported the old governments are so astonishingly weakened? All resolves itself into a simple rule of proportion. The ministerialists have but one hope, founded in the adversity of mankind; it is, that disturbances and divisions will arise in America; that the new republics will fall a prey to anarchy, or receive the yoke of some ambitious military chiefs.—But, if they acquire consistency and flourish, in twenty-five years hence *Monarchical* Europe will experience the effects of the blind system pursued here. And what are twenty-five years for a people? The French Republic lasted only ten years; the empire vanished in about the same number of years that have elapsed since the happy restoration of the Bourbons. How many things have not the adults of France seen—and how many things may they not see in the last stages of old age?*** The discovery of the representative Republican system contains the germ of the destruction of monarchies—put yourselves in the rear of the age, and you will arrive at Republicanism—place yourselves in front, take the lead, and you will enter the port of constitutional monarchy. These are practical truths."

Darien Bank.—A committee of the Georgia Legislature, having investigated the affairs of this bank, report, that it has sustained a loss, in bills and notes supposed of no value, and in real estate, of $437,676 20. Besides the above actual loss, there is $94,168 48 doubtful. This loss is partly provided for by a surplus fund of $171,196 31, which will leave a balance of actual and supposed loss of $360,648 37. The committee attributed the losses to a want of commerce, and false hopes of the future prosperity of the places of its branches' location, which frequently led to extensive accommodations on light security, to the depreciation of property, &c. They, however, affect to believe that the credit of the bank may be restored by the judicious means yet left.

In repairing an old building lately in Newton, Conn. a leather bag containing several hundred dollars in silver, was found secreted in the chimney. It is supposed the money was placed there by the former owner and occupant, an old bachelor, some time since deceased.

To Brides and Bridegrooms.—We publish the following from the "*Springfield Republican*," in order to shew that we are not alone in laying a tax for insertion of marriages, although we have never gone so far as to include a "bottle of wine," yet we will state it would not be refused, provided it was of the very best kind.

Hartford Times.

A"s a number of our readers have been lately married, and have neglected to send us the stipulated fee for the insertion of their marriages, we do again give notice that we shall publish no marriage unless the writing is accompanied by a piece of the wedding cake, and a *little* wine, if convenient—but we are not *particular* as to that. In justice to one or two polite couple, we acknowledge the receipt of their cake and wine, and should have inserted their names in respectable CAPITALS, had it not been objected to by the parties concerned. We may indeed (Mr. Buckingham says) copy or publish marriages in a plain manner by way of news to the public; but when the cake is forgotten, shall leave out the *Esquire, Captain, Major*, &c. The New York editors charge twenty-five cents for the insertion of a marriage, but we will accommodate so far as to take that amount in cake and wine."

[We think a slice of the cake with a *kiss* or *two* (*sugar* kiss, of course) from the bride, and a glass of punch from the bridegroom, little enough for an editor's telling all the world how happy you are.]

Singular Discovery.—A cavern has lately been discovered in Granby, (Conn.) about a mile from the meeting house. A tree had been turned up, which had tow large perpendicular roots, on one of which was seen a hinge, where a door seemed formerly to have hung; inside, were ow human statues cut either in wood or earth, 1760 engraved in one or two places, and several articles apparently having remained in the same situation many years,

From the New-York American.

Longevity.—It is believed there are few instances of family longevity so extraordinary as that of the family of Peters of Medfield, in Massachusetts, of which the following is an accurate account. *Wm. Peters, the father*, died about the year 1786 or '7, at the age of 85 years. *Hannah, his wife*, died in 1796, aged 93.

Their children were,

Joseph Peters,	died February,	1800,	aged 71
Benjamin,	July,	1804,	82
Mary,	May,	1813,	81
Adam,	March,	1813,	79
Eve,	Dec.	1823,	71
Taphunis,	Nov.	1817,	77
Andrew,	Feb.	1822,	80
Nathan,	Feb.	1824,	77
Phinehas,	Dec.	1822,	73
Jethro, still living,	born June,	1740,	now is 80

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By which it appears, that the average ages of the ten children of Wm. and Hannah Peters, rather exceeds 77 years and 8 months; and the average of the family, the parents included, is exactly 79 years and 7 months. These facts were furnished by the venerable Jethro Peters, the only surviving member of the family, who on the day he completed his 80th year, travelled on foot the distance of 13 miles.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

SEDUCTION.—About two months since we gave our readers some account of a young lady's having died in Lisbon, N. H. who for reasons then conjectured, gave no account of her parentage or residence. It was then stated that a man named Jacob Bartlett came with the young lady to Lisbon, where he took lodgings for her with an acquaintance of his; that she there gave birth to a child, and subsequently died. It is now stated that a letter has been received from the parents of the young lady residing in Wilmington, N. Y. by which it appears she left them to go to a boarding school, and was seduced by the brother of the man to whose care she was entrusted. The first intelligence of the unhappy fate of their daughter was communicated to the bereaved parents, by the publication of her decease in the newspapers.—When we recorded the death of this young lady and the attendant circumstances, we indignantly remarked that "were the seducer made to answer to his country for the crime of murder, justice would have her due." A poet has invoked a speedier punishment on the seducer—

Great God! I cried, and must it be!
Shall this sweet flower be left to languish!
And will no bolt be cast by thee!
To blast the wretch who caused the anguish?

Letters are received from India, via England, stating that the Rev. Mr. JUDSON, and the other Missionaries were released from their imprisonment among the natives, in April or May last, and that Mr. J. was employed by the Burmese to intercede with the British for a peace.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.—On motion of Mr. Sneed, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the propriety of altering the existing laws, so that appeals may be taken from the judgment of Justices of the Peace for all sums over $20.

Mr. Sneed presented a bill to aid in the establishment of a fund for the support of schools for the more convenient instruction of youth; Mr. Hill, of Stokes, a bill to designate what persons shall hereafter be liable to serve as overseers of roads and for other purposes; and Mr. Seawell, a bill further to amend the several acts of Assembly heretofore passed to advance the administration of Justice. Which bills were read the first time, the first referred to the committee on Education, and the last to the Judiciary committee.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.—Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary committee, reported that it is inexpedient to alter the existing laws respecting appeals from Justices' Judgments on sums exceeding twenty dollars. Concurred in.

The bill to prevent free persons of color from migrating into the State, &c. was read the first time and passed—yeas 36, nays 20.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.—Mr. Davidson, of Mecklenburg, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a resolution allowing John Duckworth a pension of 75 dollars per annum, during his life; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Davidson, from the same committee, reported unfavorably to the petiiton of Jacob Marling, of Raleigh, praying that he be authorised to paint, for the State, a portrait of John Haywood, Public Treasurer; which was concurred in.

The bill from the other House to amend the act of 1792, entitled "An act to prevent the stealing of slaves, or by violence, seduction, or any other means, taking or carrying away any slave or slaves, the property of another," was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. Hill, of Stokes, made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Speight, of Greene, in the Chair, on the engrossed bill more effectually to suppress the practice of treating in elections; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill, with an amendment. The bill and amendment were then, on motion of Mr. Seawell, indefinitely postponed—yeas 40, nays 16.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.—The bill authorising the Board of Internal Improvement to cause a survey of a road to be made from Morganton to the Tennessee line, was rejected on its third reading.

The bill further to amend the several acts to advance the administration of justice, was rejected on its third reading—31 to 23.

Mr. M'Dowell, of Burke, presented a bill to amend the act of 1824, authorising the appointment of commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between the counties of Lincoln and Burke; which was read the first time.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.—Mr. Pickett, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the road law, so as not to compel Grand Jurors to present roads that are kept in reasonable repair, report that it is inexpedient to make such amendment; which was concurred in.

The bill to authorise the building of a toll bridge over the Cape Fear, and to incorporate a company for that purpose, was read the first and second times.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.—The bill to point out the manner in which Overseers of Roads shall apply the monies received by them for fines was rejected.

Unfavorable reports were received and concurred in, on the petitions of Jane Whitley of Mecklenburg, and Moses Kiser, of Montgomery.

The bill more effectually to suppress the practice of treating in elections was read the third time. Mr. Rand moved to amend the bill by adding, "that no person shall ride or attend any public gathering for the purpose of electioneering;" which was negatived. Mr. Durgan moved for its indefinite postponement; which was also negatived—Yeas 55, Nays 63. The bill then passed its third reading 65 to 50, and was sent to the Senate.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.—The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Polk in the Chair, on the bill to establish a Bank of the State; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and recommended to the House that the 1st section of the bill be stricken out. Mr. Iredell moved that the further consideration of the bill and Report be postponed indefinitely; which was carried—Yeas 73, Nays 51.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.—Mr. Polk presented a bill to divorce Robert Bigham; which was read the first time.

Mr. Scott, from the Select committee appointed to enquire into the propriety of establishing a Medical Board, reported a bill to establish a Medical Society, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery in this State; which was read the first time, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Matthews presented the memorial of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, praying for the continuation of the Board of Internal Improvement and a Civil Engineer; and Mr. Gordon, the petition of sundry citizens of Wilkes praying that commissioners be appointed to open a direct road to Fayettville.

Mr. Swain presented the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe and Burke, praying for the erection of a new county; which was referred to Messrs. Swain, Caldwell, Iredell, A. Moore and Poor.

On motion of Mr. Drake, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1819, entitled "An act to prevent fraudulent trading with slaves," so far as to prevent slaves from selling cotton to any person, except their owners, or other person having the management of them.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Resolved, that the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the attachment laws, that it may be lawful for the clerks of the several Courts to advertise two months only on original or judicial attachments returnable before any Court, instead of three months, as now required by law.

Mr. Scott, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill, in conformity with the foregoing resolution, to amend the 6th section of an act, entitled "An act to amend such parts of the act, entitled 'An act for establishing Courts of Law, and for regulating the proceedings therein, as may relate to proceedings on attachments." Which bill was read the first time.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.—Mr. Scott, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of Archibald D. Murphey, reported a bill, in pursuance to the prayer of the memorial, entitled "A bill to encourage the publication of a historical and scientific work on this state;" which was read the first time.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Shepperd in the Chair, on the bill to prevent protracted litigation by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace; and, after some time spent therein, the commitee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.—On motion of Mr. Bain, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of so explaining and amending the act of 1799 relative to descents of real estate, given by a parent to natural born children, either by deed of gift or otherwise, so that in case such natural born child or children die intestate, the real estate so given shall return to the legal heirs of such parent.

The resolution from the Senate, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, in Congress, to apply to congress for an appropriation of money to extinguish the Indian title to the lands situated in this state, was read and adopted.

The bill to repeal the 10th section of the act of 1806, directing the manner in which Clerks of the Superior Courts shall be appointed, was read the third time and amended. Mr. Miller moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived—76 to 42. The bill was then passed, by a vote of 60 to 56, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Love in the Chair, on the bill to repeal the act of 1819, creating a fund for internal improvement, and establishing a Board for the management thereof; and, after considerable debate, the committee rose and reported that it is inexpedient to pass the said bill, and recommended its rejection. Which report was concurred in—73 to 51. On motion of Mr. Donoho, the further consideration of the bill was postponed indefinitely—Yeas 71, nays 51.

Circulation of Intelligence.—Stepping into the Washington City Post Office on Tuesday evening, and observing how large a number of free letters were put up for one mail, which the Clerks were in the act of despatching, we had the curiosity to enquire how many such letters had been despatched from that office during the last week. The Chief Clerk took the trouble to add up the number which had been mailed at that office during the week ending on Tuesday the 13th inst. and the aggregate really surprised even us, who had some opportunity of knowing the extent of the correspondence between this city and the various points of the interior, especially during the session. The whole number thus despatched during the week, was *thirty-three thousand eight hundered and twelve*. In the packing and wrapping up of the mails, about one hundred and twenty quires of large cartridge paper have been consumed. In addition to this labor, immense mails from the North, the South, and the West are received, assorted, and distributed, *daily*, at this office; besides several others of less importance during the week.

[*Nat Int.*

The Savannah Republican says that General Jackson has declared himself decidedly in favor of the cause of Georgia, and openly advocates the stand taken by Governor Troup!

DOMESTIC.

From the Goshen (N. Y.) Patriot, Dec. 12.

Breach of Promise.—At the Court of Common Pleas, which was held in Goshen last week, a cause of the above description was tried between Dorothy Ackerson, Plaintiff, and Wm. Ellis, Defendant. We were not present during the trial, but we infer from the charge of the Judge, that the case was a very aggravated one. The families on both sides were respectable—the young man had courted her a long time and at length, under promise of marriage, betrayed her.—In the case before us, no attempt was made to injure the reputation of the young lady—the only defence set up by the defendant's counsel was that he was under age at the time he made the promise; but the Court decided against the admissibility of evidence by which this was attempted to be proved—the counsel took exception to the decision, and attempted no further defence. The Jury returned a verdict of 2000 dollars, for the plaintiff, being the whole amount laid in the declaration.

Another scene in New-Orleans.—A grave digger in New-Orleans on Monday, 14th ult. was discovered in the act of buryin an infant, about 8 days old, alive. A boy informed a girl of the fact, who immediately went to the grave-yard, examined a pine box which the grave-digger was about consigning to the earth, and found a child in it actually living. The grave-digger insisted during the girl's examination, that the child was dead, and that he would bury it. The girl took the child out of the box, wrapped it in her shawl, and proceeded for the Mayor's office, but before she reached it the child expired—as is supposed, from hunger and cold. The grave-digger, who was apprehended, received the box containing the child from a boy, who could not satisfy the Coroner's Jury whence he received it—he had been paid two or three dollars for his services.—*Balt. Patriot.*

At Huntsville, in Alabama, a person of the name of William Vaughan, has been convicted of passing a counterfeit Fifty Cent change Note, purporting to have been drawn by the firm of Yeatman and Kent; and the punishment by the State Law for this offence is Death! How many a worse criminal walks abroad with crest erect, and looks down honest poverty to scorn! How odious the law which rates a poor creature, ignorant perhaps of what he is doing, equally with the assassin, the burglar or the traitor!

NEW-YORK, DEC. 14.—Yesterday was the coldest day that has been experienced for several years—even in 1820-21 when people crossed on the ice between this city and Jersey. The North River steamboats will hardly be able to make another trip, and the Fulton, Capt. B. S. Bunker, on the Providence line, is laid up for the season. The New Brunswick boats, yesterday, went no farther than Amboy—finding the Raritan frozen.

The sloop Gen. Brown, Matson, arrived yesterday afternoon from Albany, having left three at 4 P. M. on Monday. Fifteen miles below that place the ice was three inches thick, and it was with much difficulty that the sloop succeeded in breaking through.

The steamboats of Philadelphia lines, only proceeded to Amboy yesterday, the Raritan being frozen.

The thermometer at New Haven, on Tuesday morning, stood at 5 degrees below zero.

The Norfolk Herald, remarking upon that part of the President's Message, relative to Internal Improvement, &c. says—

"This is bold language; but it is becoming the popular language of the country. In Virginia a vigorous opposition may be expected to be made to it. She has ever opposed it. But the question for the people of Virginia must soon be, if it has not already suggested itself to them; shall we be distinguished only for our opposition; and while the other states are availing themselves of the advantages of these measures to improve their condition, shall we sullenly refuse to participate with them? If it be so determined, though we solemnly protest against it, yet, as becomes a native of the Old Dominion, whom we shall ever regard with filial and patriotic affection, we will patiently submit to whatever consequences may result, consoling ourselves with the hope that time may bring about a better state of things."

The N. York American says, 'if we are correctly informed, the French government have recently come to the conclusion absolutely to reject the claims of our merchants for indemnification; and this conclusion will be, if it has not been already communicated to Mr. Brown, whenever he presses again for an answer.'

Letters have been received in Salem, Ms. from the Island of Madagascar, dated in June last, which state that the whole Island was in open rebellion to the usurped power of King Radama, and that the greatest confusion existed, and all trade was completely stopped. Several American vessels had arrived there, and proceeded on to other ports, in consequence of being unable to trade.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

STATE EPITOME.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Portsmouth, the largest town in the State, is on the sea coast, near the mouth of the Piscataqua. The harbor is one of the best on the continent, having sufficient depth of water for vessels of any size, being easy of access, protected from every wind, and, owing to the rapidity of the tide, never frozen. It is so well fortified by nature, that only a small expense is necessary to render it perfectly secure from attack. The United States Navy Yard is on an island in the Piscataqua, opposite to the town.

MASSACHUSETS.—The present population of Boston is supposed to be 60,000—in 1820 it was 43,000.

The keel of a 44 gun frigate was recently laid at the Navy Yard in Charleston.

Massachusetts and Virginia, however they may have differed in politics, have many points of resemblance in their history, which should serve to cherish kind feelings. They are the oldest members of the Union. They were the first to raise the voice of opposition, in the revolutionary struggle. The Bostonians threw the tea overboard, and the Virginia volunteers chased Lord Dunmore out of his capital. The first blood was spilt at Lexington, and the last important measure of the war took place at Yorktown. Virginia has furnished 4 of our Presidents, and Massachusetts has the honor of furnishing the other two.

VERMONT.—In this State, a general system of common school education has been encouraged by legislative provisions, and accademies incorporated in several counties, diffusing knowledge among all classes of the community.

Vermont, now enumerating 280,000 inhabitants, had, in 1800, 150,000 souls, and in 71 towns embraced in the four northern counties, now consisting of 35,000 inhabitants, had, at that period, less than 12,800.

NEW-YORK.—The Census of the county of Rensselaer, which has just been completed, gives a population of 44,165, an increase in five years of 4012. The city of Troy contains 7,859 persons; in 1820, 5,264. Males 22,079, females 22,086, electors 8,577, aliens 570, paupers 83, coloured people qualified to vote, 5; whole number of unmarried females between 16 and 45, 4,107; acres of Improved land, 234,469; neat cattle, 33,842; horses, 10,983; sheep, 89,079; 41 grist mills, 154 saw mills, 47 carding machines, 5 cotton factories, 9 woollen do. 1 iron works, 10 distilleries.

NEW-JERSEY.—The last royal Governor of New-Jersey was William Temple Franklin, a son of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin.

The commissioners for examining the concerns of the Lombard Bank, state, that the whole capital of the company is sunk, and that there will be a deficiency, for the discharge of its debts, of $39,331 and 19 cents!

MARYLAND.—The association recently formed in Baltimore for the purpose of working the silver mines of Temascaltepec, situated about one hundred miles from the city of Mexico, have engaged a gentleman of New-York, who is an experienced engineer, to contract for the requisite machinery, all of which it is stated, is now preparing at West Point, and will be in readiness to be shipped from New-York about the first of April next.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the early period of the settlement of North-Carolina, the settlers lived in great harmony with the Indians. In 1712, the increasing numbers and gradual encroachment of the whites gave rise to jealousy and suspicion, in consequence of which, the Corees and Tuscaroras conceived the design of destroying, in cold blood, all the whites in North-Carolina. Accordingly, on a night mutually fixed for the purpose, when the planters were unsuspicious of evil, the savages entered their houses, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. Of the Roanoke settlers, 170 were butchered in one night. The alarm having been given, many escaped the meditated destruction. Information was sent immediately to Charleston, whence the Assembly sent a body of 600 militia, under Col. Barnwell, who were joined by a number of friendly Indians. With much difficulty the commander explored his way through the wilderness, that then separated the two Carolinas, surprised the Tuscaroras, killed about 300, and made 100 prisoners. The survivors, to whom terms of peace were granted, soon afterward left the country, and united themselves with the Five Nations in New-York.

GEORGIA.—The town of Macon, to which it is proposed to remove the seat of government, has had a very rapid growth. Three years ago it was a wilderness, and now it has 32 stores, has cotton in warehouses from 16 counties, and a bank is about to be established there.

The Legislature has created two new counties on the frontier of the State, one of which has been named *Lowndes*, after our ever to be lamented statesman, William Lowndes.

TENNESSEE.—The present General Assembly of this State is composed of 60 members; of whom, 21 were born in Virginia, 16 in North Carolina, 14 in Tennessee, 3 in Kentucky, 2 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Maryland, 1 in South-Carolina, and 1 in Ireland; 38 are farmers, 12 lawyers, 5 doctors, and 5 merchants.

The following are among the laws recently enacted by the Legislature of this state:—

"For the benefit of married women, whose husbands have abandoned them." All property acquired by the wife after being abandoned by her husband or driven from her home, to be protected from sale for his debts.

"To compel attorneys at law to pay over money collected." Money collected to be recovered from on motion, with 12½ per cent. interest. If money cannot be made by the Sheriff, the attorney to be stricken from the roll.

OHIO.—As an evidence of the willingness with which the citizens of Ohio meet the contributions necessary for completing the canal, we observe that the sum of $16,000 was subscribed in Chillicothe, about a fortnight since, as a donation to the canal fund.

The character of the State, says Gov. Morrow, by her enterprise, and the energy of her measures, has been placed on high ground; her public credit is inviolate, and will remain secure while sustained by an efficient system of finances; her exertions, too, in the execution of extensive public works, calculated for the general benefit, are attended with the most promising prospects of a favorable result.

MICHIGAN.—*Drummond Island.*—The British military post, situated at the head of Lake Huron, has been declared to be within the limits of the United States, by the decision of the boundary commissioners, under the treaty of Ghent and that decision has been ratified by the government. Still the island is not abandoned by the British, but is occupied by their troops, and is the head quarters of their intercourse with the Indians in the north-west.

FLORIDA.—The Boston Patriot, in speaking of the communication of Mr. White, to the Secretary of War, on the subject of the Canal across the Florida Peninsula, remarks, that it has been recently stated that one Insurance Company in that city, has sustained losses, on the Florida coast, nearly equal to the expense of the proposed canal.

We find the following article in the London New Monthly Magazine for last month.

"The Memoirs of the Prince de Montbarry are on the eve of appearing. They are said to contain the secret history of the conduct of the French cabinet in the affair of the American war. It would appear that the marquis de Lafayette and the duke de Lauzun did not go exactly as volunteers, as they wished to have it supposed, but were sent and paid by Government. Franklin's character will, it is said, not come forth as pure as gold tried in the fire." *Nat. Gazette.*

Flax.—A patent for ten years has just been obtained in France for a machine for spinning flax. Buonaparte promised a reward of a million of francs to the inventor of such a machine.

We have pleasure in stating, that the Board of Agriculture of this State, have appointed Professor *Mitchell*, lately placed in the Chemical Chair in our University, Geologist of the State, in the place of Professor Olmsted, resigned, for the purpose of continuing the Geological Surveys so ably commenced by that gentleman. *Raleigh Register.*

Departure of Lafayette from the United States.—The editor of the Irishman, a Journal conducted with great ability, at Belfast, in Ireland, has copied the proceedings at Washington on this occasion, in September last, accompanying them with these remarks:

"We this day give to our readers one of the most interesting scenes which can be laid before the human mind—the departure and farewell Address of the greatest Republic the world ever saw, to that Veteran Hero, whose sword was one of the first in the field to assert her freedom. The address of *Mr.* Adams is a chaste and beautiful composition—a triumphant recapitulation of the glories of liberty—and the reply of the old Soldier is characterized by all the fire of youth and wisdom of old age. The Irishman feels no small pleasure in being the first Journal to give these immortal productions to the people of Ireland."

Daring Attempt.—About 9 o'clock last night, a merchant from Delaware state, was knocked down, by two fellows, in Race near Tenth street, Philadelphia.—Their intention was to rob him of 600 dollars, which they had ascertained he had about him. The man made all the noise in his power, and persons running to his rescue, the villains made off, without having effected their object, but not until after they had stabbed the man, with a dagger in the upper lip, and thrust it some distance up his nose. He has given so accurate a description of the fellows as we trust will lead to their detection.

[*Demo. Press.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1826.

The Rev. Elijah Mitchell, Professor of Mathematics in the University of North-Carolina, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry, in the place of Mr. Olmsted, who has accepted an appointment in Yale College, Conn. We understand there are several candidates for the vacant professorship.

The Trustees of the University have recently established a Professorship of *Modern Languages*. This will be a most valuable addition, and cannot fail to promote the interest, as well as add to the reputation of the institution.

Mysterious Circumstance.—About two weeks since, a carriage stopped before the door of a poor woman, on the main road, 5 or 6 miles south of this place, when a man stepped out with a child in his arms, and entering the house, requested the woman to keep it for him until spring. The woman refused, and plead her poverty as an excuse; he insisted, however, on her taking it, and offered her forty dollars; but she still declined, stating that if she took it, she had no means of feeding it, not possessing a cow, and being unable to purchase one: he then gave her twenty dollars in addition to buy a cow, and she finally consented to receive the child. The man stated that his wife had died near Salisbury—that he had two ladies in company with him in the carriage, the one his aunt and the other his sister; but that in consequence of the coldness of the weather and the tender age of the child, it was impossible for them to carry it any farther. A story, from attendant circumstances, altogether improbable.

The child is only a few weeks old, and from the richness of the clothes left with it, it is supposed the authors of its existence, if not in affluent, are in independent circumstances. It is said to be quite interesting; and although probably the offspring of guilt, yet its forlorn and forsaken condition must make a powerful appeal to the sympathies and charities of feeling and benevolent hearts. From what has been related to us, it is certain the child must suffer, if left in its present situation; as the woman, to whose protection it is confided, is extremely poor, and a good portion of the money left with her, has already been expended for articles which can contribute in no manner to its support and comfort. It is to be hoped that some means will be adopted, to protect the friendless little stranger from the inclemencies of the season, and shield it from the sufferings consequent on poverty and neglect.

Strenuous exertions are making to create a powerful as well as violent opposition to the Administration. Mr. *Ritchie*, of the Enquirer, immediately on the receipt of Mr. Adams' message, gave the signal, and all, prepared to obey the dictum of this would-be-dictator, soon joined in the cry. But their noise, we suspect, will affect only those who can be frightened at shadows; while the cool and reflecting part of the community will listen to this violent outcry without emotion. They know its source and its object—that it is the *denouement* of a preconcerted plan to raise an opposition to the administration on the President's message, be its character what it might. Mr. *Ritchie's* "*Crisis*," therefore, will only expose him to ridicule, mixed, perhaps, with a spice of indignation—that it can have any more serious effect on an intelligent people, is difficult to believe. It is really amusing to witness how busily certain editors, who but waited to receive their cue from Mr. Ritchie, are engaged in spreading the alarm sounded in his "*Crisis*;" and an unconcerned listener to their imitative clamor might not inaptly put the question to him,

"Why do your dogs bark so? be there bears
i' th' town?"

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer says that he took up the President's message with every disposition to do Mr. Adams justice, and even intimates that he possessed kindly feelings towards him. Every one acquainted with Mr. Ritchie's political course, with the inveterate hostility with which he has assailed Mr. Adams for many years past, will let such professions pass for what they are worth—and that is, nothing. The truth is, Mr. Ritchie was determined, from the beginning, to oppose the administration, right or wrong; and the message was laid hold of, as furnishing some color of reason for his predetermined and envenomed opposition. Mr. Adams, it is true, believes that Congress possess the constitutional power to make internal improvement: and Washington believed so; and so did Mr. Jefferson, or why did he sanction the appropriations for the Cumberland road, which was commenced under his administration? Mr. Monroe believed that Congress possessed this power, and acted accordingly; and a large majority of the people have approved of the exercise of this power by Congress: why then does the editor of the Enquirer pursue Mr. *Adams* with such unrelenting hate? Can an honest difference of opinion produce such excitement, such rancor? The thing is impossible. The motive must be sought for elsewhere, in the personal hatred of Mr. Ritchie, and in the projects of the Richmond junto, of which he is the organ.

Minister to England.—It is inferred, from the delay of the Senate to act on the nomination of Mr. King, that it will meet with opposition in that body; but the opposition, it is supposed, will be ineffectual. Next mail will probably bring the result.

A new census has recently been taken of the city of Boston, by which it appears that the number of inhabitants is rising of *sixty thousand*. The number in 1820, was 43,294; so that the increase in *five* years is *seventeen thousand* or more. At this rate, the population would about double in ten years. The persons appointed to take the census, state that they found it very difficult, in some instances, to obtain the correct ages of *unmarried* females; this is not to be wondered at; for they were prying into a secret which is seldom willingly divulged.

A spice of the marvellous.—A Virginia paper states the fact, that a Mr. John Craig, aged 69, and his wife, in the 75th year of her age, living in Woodstock, Va. have, like Abraham and Sarah of old, been blessed with a child to support them in the wane of life. The good old lady was safely delivered of a *fine boy* a short time since. We are not disposed to doubt the correctness of the above, because the like has happened before, and what has occurred once may possibly occur again; we would merely remark, that this worthy couple must have their span of life extended far beyond the ordinary bounds allotted to man, to receive any *support* from the child of their old age.

A man by the name of Daniel Commons, a resident of Middletown, N. J. "shuffled off this mortal coil" on the 15th ult. by starvation. He formed the resolution 14 days previous, to starve himself, and neither ate nor drank from that time till his death.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14.—In the Senate, yesterday, the various subjects of the Message of the President were referred to their appropriate Committees, and the resolution offered by *Mr.* Johnson, of Kentucky, to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, was agreed to, after amending it, by instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. A resolution was offered by *Mr.* LLOYD, of *Massachusetts*, calling upon the Navy Department for the documents in the case of Commodore PORTER, &c.

In the House of Representatives, a series of resolutions were introduced by *Mr.* Bailey of *Massachusetts*, the object of which is to amend the Constitution, by conferring on Congress a specific power to appropriate money for roads and canals, a National University, and the encouragement of the useful and liberal arts. The object of these resolutions is to place all powers in relation to roads, canals, colonization, and education, exclusively with the States; excepting that Congress may appropriate money to be expended by the several States, for such of these objects as the States shall please, and may also make surveys, and in urgent cases, construct roads and canals, and exercise several minor powers relating to education and the arts. Mr. *Mitchell*, of Tennessee, also introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so far as to make a Senator or Representative in Congress ineligible to any office in the gift of the government while in possession of his seat, or within one year after the expiration of his term of service.

[*Nat. Journal.*

DECEMBER 15.

The business in the Senate was chiefly spent, yesterday, in presenting petitions, and in offering resolutions. The resolution offered by Mr. Benton, is much the same with that submitted by this gentleman two years ago, contemplating the election of a President and Vice-President, directly by the People, in districts, without the intervention of any electoral body. The resolution of Mr. Johnston, of Lou. proposes a general amendment of our Judiciary System, and is, in some respects, therefore, similar to that offered by Mr. Eaton, which was agreed to, and to the one submitted by Mr. Kane. The resolution offered by Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. in relation to Com. Porter, was agreed to, Mr. L. stating to the Senate, that that part of the resolution which called for information relative to the employment of the squadren under Com. Porter, was submitted at the solicitation of the Commodore himself, and the other parts of it, with his concurrence. About half an hour was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tomlinson presented a petition from the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army in Connecticut; and Mr. Burgess presented a similar petition from those residing in Rhode-Island; which were referred to a select committee on the claims of Revolutionary Officers. The residue of the business consisted of the introduction and adoption of resolutions.—*ib.*

DECEMBER 16.—The resolution of Mr. BENTON, proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving the choice of a President and Vice-President directly to the people, came up in its order yesterday, before Senate, and gave rise to a considerable desultory debate, not so much in relation to the importance of the adoption of any particular plan, as it was relative to the practicability of maturing some mode, in which all might agree, and of giving to the Committee appointed full and ample scope in the exercise of those powers attendant upon an impartial consideration. The amendment to the resolution, submitted by Mr. MACON, was cheerfully accepted by Mr. BENTON; it gives to the Committee power to attain, if practicable, the best and the safest mode of making the election, without the intervention of Congress.

A resolution was offered by Mr. KANE in relation to the erection of a monument to General WASHINGTON, and Mr. JOHNSTON, of Louisiana, explained the object of the resolution offered on the preceding day, relative to an amendment of the Judiciary system. A short time was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House, the election of EGBERT TEN EYCK, of New-York, was, by a report of the Committee on Elections, declared illegal, and DANIEL HUGUNIN, jr. was declared entitled to his seat, and the House concurring, Mr. HUGUNIN was qualified and took his seat. Mr. LIVINGSTON called up his resolution on the subject of unclaimed dividends, and made some explanations; but the resolution was laid on the table, as also was one by *Mr.* BUCHANAN, calling for the proceedings on the trial of Com. Porter. Some discussion took place on the subject of the joint resolution introduced some days since by *Mr.* BLAIR, of Tenn. relative to an armory on the Western Waters; but no decision was had on it. A report of the Postmaster-General was received, and ordered to be printed, giving the net amount of postage which accrued for the last year at the different post-offices in the Union.—*ib.*

DECEMBER 17.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. introduced a resolution calling on the President for information in relation to that part of his Message which refers to the appointment of Commissioners to join in the deliberations of the Congress at Panama. A resolution was also offered by Mr. Drayton, for the establishment of a Navy Yard at Charleston; and another by Mr. Barney, relative to a similar establishment at Baltimore. The resolution, of Mr. Baylies, relative to the exploration of the North-West Coast; and of Mr. Buchanan, calling for the proceedings in the case of Com. Porter, were both agreed to. Mr. Wickliffe's resolutions on the subject of the Judiciary, were referred, at the suggestion of Mr. Webster, to the committee on that subject. The House has adjourned until Monday.—*ib.*

DECEMBER 20.—The greater part of the business in the Senate consisted of the introduction and reference of petitions to their proper Committees. A resolution was offered by Mr. Dickerson, of N. J. declaring that no person, who has been twice elected to the office of President shall again be eligible, and a resolution offered by Mr. Cobb, of Ga. proposes to prohibit members of the Senate or House of Representatives from accepting any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the Government of the United States, during the period for which they were elected. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Eaton, inquiring into the authority of the Territory of Arkansas for imposing taxes on soldiers' grants.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was introduced granting a pension to Penelope Denny, and another relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge. The resolution of Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. on the subject of the proposed Commission to the Congress of Panama, was laid on the table, on his own motion, as he had understood that information on the subject was about to be presented to the House. The resolution introduced by Mr. Sawyer, of N. C. relative to a geographical survey, was negatived. The resolution of Mr. Livingston, relative to the list of unclaimed Dividends, was referred to the committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Reed, of Mas. introduced a resolution relative to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, over the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Webster laid on the table a resolution on the subject of a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida, which he represented to be a subject of deep importance. The claims of the Ex-President, (Mr. Monroe,) were brought before the House by Mr. Ingham, and referred to the Committee on Claims; his motion for a select committee being superseded by the amendment carrying it to the Standing Committee. A resolution was also introduced relative to an increase of clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor. Mr. Thompson, of Penn. offered a resolution referring it to the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of giving a territorial government to the District, which was agreed to.—*ib.*

DIED,

Lately, in this county, Col. JAMES PORTER, about 70 years of age. He was an officer in the revolution, and stood firm in "the times that tried men's souls."

On the 24th ult. Mrs. MARTHA KENDRICK, in the 62d year of her age.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 31, 1825.

A.
Oswald Alexander,
Jenny Alexander,
Maj. Thos. Alexander,
Sample Alexander,
George L. Alexander,
Wallis Alexander,
Chals. W. H. Alexander,
George Allen 2,
John Allen.

B.
John Baley,
John Black,
Mr. Bostwick,
Upton Biram,
John C. Barr,
John W. Brown,
Joseph Blackwood,
Richard Boyles,
Robert H. Burton,
Rev. Archibald Brown,
William Blake,
Allen Baldwin 2,
Wm. T. Blackstock,
James A. Black.

C.
David Chambers,
Job Canon,
James Callis,
Alex. Calder,
David Crenshaw,
John Cagle,
Andrew Clark,
Campbell, Dunkin & Co
Alexander Clendinin,
Jesse Clark.

D.
Col. Davidson, 2
Andrew Dunn,
James Dinkins, 4
Eliza Davis,
James Dorety,
Waller Davis,
William Darnell,
Doct. Dunlap.

E.
Robert Erwin,
Ezekiel Elms, 2
Stephen Emmerson.

F.
Joseph Flinn,
Doct. Fox,
David Flanikin, 2
Isaac Fraser,
William Flinn, 2
Samuel Frink,
James R. Foster,
Wm. & Eli Forrester.

G.
George Graham,
Samuel Graham,
Aaron Gilliland.

H.
Jacob Hill, 2
Whitmon Hill,
David Harry,
Jacob Helms,
William Hunter, 2
William Hall,
Rederick Hardin,
Reuben Hood, sen.
Levi Henderson,
Thomas Hannoday,
David Harry,
Henry Hewer,
John Hipp,
Mrs. S. Horton,
John W. Herron,
William Hutchison.

J.
William Jamison,
Charlotte Journal.

K.
Mrs. Matilda King,
Marcus T. C. Kennedy,
Robert Kirkpatrick,
Wm. A. Karr,
George Kiker.

L.
Samuel F. Love,
Robert Lindsay,
J. Latter.

M.
Hugh M'Dowell, 3
John Montgomery, 2
James M'Culloch,
Rev. Allen D. Metcalf,
George C. Mendenhall,
David M'Knight,
Anna M'Lure,
Jonathan Mize,
John M'Donald,
Guy Maxwell,
Elenor M'Creaken,
Hugh M'Donnald,
William M'Ree,
D. M'Daniel,
Michael M'Leary.

N.
Caleb M. Norwood.

O.
Michael O'Farrel,
Nathan Orr,
John H. Orr,
Mrs. Mary O'Neil,
James W. Orsman,
James Ormand,
James T. I. Orr.

P.
Wilson Parks,
Elizabeth Price,
Mrs. Jane B. Pharr,
Thos. I. Polk, 2
Charley Polk,
John Patterson,
James Potts.

R.
Joseph Ross,
Joseph Reed,
Ezekiel Robison,
William Rues,
William Rice,
John W. Rodgers.

S.
Joseph Smith,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg,
Margaret Skally,
Robert Sloan,
Thomas B. Smith,
John Stitt, 3
Richard Singleton,
Bartly Ship,
John Smith,
Edmond Stitt,
Doct. William Smith or John Smith,
William A. Shelby,
John Spears,
Jos. R. Sample,
James Spratt,
John M. Slaughter,
Adam Springs.

T.
Mrs. Jane Trotter,
James Todd,
John M. Thomas,
Mr. Templeton,
J. G. Torrence.

W.
James Wilson, 4
Thomas Wilson,
Matthew Wallace,
John Whitesides,
Whittleton Wiggins,
William Wilson, 2
Jonathan Williams,
William Warwick,
John Williamson,
George Wilson.

159—3t66

WM. SMITH. *P. M.*

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Dec. 22.—Cotton, sales 13 a 13½; Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 20 a 21; Corn, 65 a 70; Flour, super. 5½ Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 50; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 14; Salt, Liverpool, 100, Turk's Island, &c. 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 45.

Cheraw, Dec. 20.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 30 a 40—Peach, 50; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 12½ a 13; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 24; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Charleston, Dec. 19.—Cotton, 13½ a 14½; corn, 66 a 68; bacon, 6 a 6½; apple brandy, 36 a 38; whiskey, 27 a 28; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 4½ a 4¾; coffee, prime green, 19 a 20, inf. to good, 15 a 18; sugar, brown, 10½ a 11, muscovado, 10 a 11, loaf do. 18 a 21; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 42 a 43, Turk's Island, 50 a 55; molasses, 40.

REMARKS.

Cotton.—The principal sales of Uplands have been at 14 cents, and considerable done at that price—we have heard of none over 14½, and those for prime brands. The supply yet continues very limited, the rivers being too low to navigate freely.

Corn—Remains at the price of last week, and no cargoes have arrived; it is retailing from the stores at 66 a 68 cents.

Groceries.—The demand for city consumption has been limited, with little variation in price, and but few sales to country dealers.

Notice.

THE subscriber, after indulging his debtors a length of time which he did not anticipate, and which they should not have expected, once more would remind them, that they *must* pay him by our next February court. Should they fail to do this, he will be under the necessity of resorting to means for collecting his debts, which will be alike discordant to his feelings and their convenience. He would remind the debtors of the late firm of Smith & Carson, that the goods were sold at cash prices, and prompt payment should be made.

2t65 WM. SMITH.

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his House and Lots, in the town of Charlotte, on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL HENDERSON.

Jan. 2, 1826. 4t67

Look Sharp!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and make payment.

DAVID PARKS.

December 24, 1825. 3t65

Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership in business, under the firm of A. PATTERSON & CO.

G. T. HEARSEY,
A. PATTERSON.

Cheraw, Nov. 21, 1825.

WHOLESALE STORE,

Corner of Front and Church streets, Cheraw.

A. PATTERSON & CO.

Offer for sale, a general and extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Window Glass, Paints, Nails, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c.

This establishment being devoted to a business exclusively WHOLESALE, and having arrangements for constant supplies, on the most advantageous terms, is offered with confidence, as worthy the attention and notice of the Merchants of that part of the interior country, which is connected with this place as a market for its produce.

Purchasers for cash or approved paper will be furnished with assortments at such prices as will not fail to be satisfactory.

Nov. 21, 1825. 4i65

Pocket Book found,

NEAR, to the subscriber's, living 8 miles south of Charlotte, on the leading road from Camden to Charlotte, supposed to be the property of Pleasant Robison, of Guilford county, N. C. The owner, by proving property and paying for this publication, can have it.

AUGS. ALEXANDER.

Dec. 19, 1825. 3t65

A Bargain for Sale.

WILL be sold, by private contract, a negro WOMAN, and her child three years old. She is a good cook, washer, ironer and seamstress, warranted of honest character, and no runaway. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to Mr. Isaac Hyams in Charlotte, and where the property may be seen.

3t65 MICH'L. O'FARRELL.

Stray.

I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.

Dec. 9, 1825. 3t75

Negroes to Hire.

I *WILL hire, on the 2d day of January next, for one year, one negro Boy and two Girls, belonging to the estate of John Vail, deceased.—Note, at twelve months, with security, will be required.*

JOHN IRWIN, *Adm'r.*

3t64

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber has one hundred acres of good LAND for sale, all in the woods, five miles west of Charlotte, on a north fork of Sugar Creek, well situated and as productive as any in the county, for cotton, corn or wheat; and an excellent stream and seat for a Cotton Machine or a Saw Mill. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

Dec. 15, 1825. 3t64

POETRY.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S SCALES.

BY JANE TAYLOR.

"What were they?—you ask; you shall presently see.
The scales were not made to weigh sugar and tea;
O no; for such properties wond'rous had they,
That qualities, feelings and thoughts they could weigh!
Together with articles small or immense,
From mountains or planets, to atoms of sense;
Nought was there so bulky, but there it could lay;
And nought so etherial but there it would stay;
And nought so reluctant but in it must go;
All which, some examples more clearly will show.
"The first thing he tried was the head of *Voltaire*,
Which retained all the wit that had ever been there;
As a weight he threw in the torn scrap of a leaf,
Containing the prayer of a penitent thief;
When the skull rose aloft with so sudden a spell,
As to bound like a ball, on the roof of the cell.
"Next time he put in *Alexander the Great*,
With a garment that *Dorcas* had made—for a weight;
And tho' clad in armour from sandals to crown,
The hero rose up, and the garment went down.
"A long row of alms houses, amply endow'd
By a well-esteemed Pharisee, busy and proud,
Now loaded one scale, while the other was prest
By those mites the poor widow had dorpped in the chest;
Up flew the endowment not weighing an ounce,
And down the farthing's worth came with a bounce.
"Again he performed an experiment rare;
A monk, with austerities bleeding and bare,
Climb'd into his scale; in the other was laid
The heart of our *Howard*, now partly decayed;
When he found with surprize that the whole of his brother
Weigh'd less by some pounds than this bit of the other.
"By further experiments, (no matter how,)
He found that ten chariots weigh'd less than one plough;
A sword with gilt trappings rose up in the scale,
Though balanced by only a ten-penny nail;
A shield and helmet, a buckler and spear,
Weigh'd less than a widow's unchrystanlized tear;
A lord and a lady went up at full sail,
When a bee chanced to light in the opposite scale.
Ten doctors, ten lawyers, two courtiers, one earl,
Ten counsellors' wigs, full of powder and curl,
All heap'd in one balance and swinging from thence,
Weigh'd less than some atoms of candour and sense;
A first-water diamond, with brilliants begirt,
Than one good potatoe just washed from the dirt;
Yet, not mountains of silver and gold would suffice,
One pearl to outweigh—'twas the "pearl of great price."
At last the whole world was bowl'd in at the grate;
With the soul of a beggar to serve for a weight;
When the former sprung up with so strong a rebuff,
That it made a vast rent and escaped at the roof;
When, balanced in air, it ascended on high,
And sail'd up aloft—a balloon in the sky;
While the scale with the soul in, so mightily fell,
That it jerk'd the Philosopher out of his cell.

When Sir. Robert Walpole's administration was during a debate in the House of Lords, directly arraigned for the practice of bribery and corruption, the Bishop of Bangor openly justified such means, using this argument: "We are become so very wicked, that it is impossible to keep us within the bounds of our duty without bribery and corruption." The witty Minister being rather astounded at this plain avowal of his arts, remarked, in allusion to the Bishop, "He was always the same; I remember when we were school-boys, and went to bathe, I used to go into the water step by step, shuddering and shaking, but he plunged in over head and ears at once."

When Mahomet forbids his followers the use of wine, when the grand sultan discourages learning, and when the pope denies the scriptures to the laity, what are we to infer from hence? not the *danger* of the things forbidden, but the *fears* of those that forbid. Mahomet knew that his was a faith strictly military, and to be propagated by the sword; he also knew that nothing is so destructive of discipline as wine; Mahomet therefore interdicted wine. The grand sultan knows that despotism is founded on the blindness and weakness of the governed; but that learning is light and power; and that the powerful and enlightened make very troublesome slaves; therefore the sultan discourages learning. Leo the X. knew that the pontifical hierarchy did support, and was reciprocally supported by a superstition that was false; but he also knew that the scriptures are true, and that truth and falsehood assimilate not; therefore, Leo withheld the scriptures from the laity.

Public Education.

The following is the report, promised in our last, of the committee appointed to prepare and report a plan of public education.

—

REPORT.

The undesigned, directed by a resolution of the last Legislature, to prapare a plan or system of Public Education, for the instruction of the children of poor or indigent parentage, respectfully REPORT—

That although extensive plans of Public Education, supported by munificent appropriations, have been in successful operation in many of the States, for a considerable period, yet no one, that they have had an opportunity of considering, seems to be adapted in its details, to the civil divisions of this State, the extent of the territory, or the scattered residence of its population. One indispensable requisite in any plan to be adopted is, that it shall be calculated to diffuse equal benefit throughout the whole of the State, and extend its salutary influence to the greatest possible proportion of the poor and indigent of every county. Other States have been enabled to avail themselves of the pre-existing divisions of townships, parishes, and ecclesiastical societies, converting them into school districts, which, from the fulness of their population, they have oftener been obliged to subdivide, for the purpose of avoiding too numerous a collection of scholars for one teacher, than to combine, for the sake of procuring a sufficient number. In some of the States, one sixth, and in others, one fourth, of the entire population is receiving instruction, annually, in common schools alone; and so decided, and unequivocal have been the beneficial effects of these institutions, upon the morals and intelligence of the citizens, and the consequent prosperity of the States where they have been best sustained by public patronage, that an universal conviction has resulted, that the attention of an enlightened Legislature could not be drawn to a subject more momentous in its nature, or more vitally conducive to the stability, and only solid glory, of a free government.

The first obstacle to be surmounted is that presented by the inequality of the counties, both in extent and population, as relative to each other; and, in many of the counties, the density of the population in some parts, and its thinness in others. This difficulty can only be effectually obviated by a law founded upon a local knowledge of all the counties, though it is probable that such a law might be passed upon the assumed basis of the existing districts for militia companies. Upon this branch of the subject, it is therefore respectfully submitted,

1. That the whole State shall be laid off by law, into *convenient* school districts.

2. That the Justices of the peace for each county in the State, shall, annually, at the same Court when the Sheriff is elected, and immediately before his election, choose by ballot, a majority of the Justices being present on the bench, not less than twelve, nor more than fourteen persons, who are either Magistrates, or freeholders of the county residing therein, who, when elected, shall constitute the school commissioners for that county.

3. No ballot shall be counted, unless it have written on it a number of names, equal to the number of persons to be chosen at that balloting, nor shall any one be deemed elected, unless he receive a majority of the votes given in at the balloting.

4. The person first chosen at the election of any of said school commissioners, or if there be more than one chosen at the balloting, when a choice shall be made, the person having the highest number of votes, shall be deemed chairman of the board; and for the purpose of ascertaining this with precision, the Clerks of the County Courts shall enter on their minutes, the result of each balloting. But when the commissioners are chosen, they may at any meeting elect any other individual their chairman, which choice they shall certify under their hands to the next County Court, and the Clerk of which shall enter the same on record.

5. That the said school commissioners, shall in convenient time after their election, appoint not less than three freeholders, nor more than five, in every school district in their respective counties, as a school district committee, whose duty it shall be to examine instructors, displace such as are incompetent, visit the school at such times, and as often as they think necessary, and require of the master such exercises of the youth as may show their progress in learning. They may also expel scholars in case of misbehaviour; and no school-master displaced by them, or scholar expelled, shall be received at any other school established by this law. But the school-master, or scholar, may appeal from the sentence of the district committee to the school commissioners of the county, whose decision on the case shall be final.

6. It shall be the duty of the said district committee, as soon as possible after their appointment, to convene, after ten days notice, at two public places in their respective counties, the freeholders *(or free white persons)* residing in such district, for the purpose of selecting a convenient scite for the district school, and when the selection is made, the district committee shall cer[illegible] the same under their hands, to the [illegible]airman of the school commissioners.

7. When it shall be so certified to the school commissioners, they shall as soon as may be, purchase of the propietor of the land, the number of acres prescrib ed by law, and thereon cause to be erected the necessary buildings for a school-house, and the master's residence, and ever thereafter keep the same in due repair; and if the commissioners and the owner of the land cannot agree as to the purchase, then the commissioners may have the same condemned for the uses aforesaid, under the same rules and regulations as lands may now be condemned by law, for the purposes of internal improvement.

8. That the school-masters to be appointed under the act shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the freeholders *(or free white persons)* residing within the district; but no one shall be considered duly elected, unless he have previously produced to the district committee, who are to preside at the election, a certificate from the chairman of the school commissioners, or from a majority of the board, stating that he is duly qualified to teach reading English, and the common rules of arithmetic, viz. addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the rule of three or proportion; and the person producing such certificate, who has the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed duly elected.

9. Whenever a vacancy occurs, from any cause, in the appointment of school-master, it shall be the duty of the district committee to convene the electors of the district in the manner above required, for the purpose of appointing a successor; and the result of such election shall be immediately certified by the district committee to the school commissioners. At the end of every six months, the district committee shall give the school-master, at his request, a certificate, stating how long during the last six months, he has kept open school under this act.

10. The school masters shall diligently instruct the scholars, during the hours prescribed by law, in the several branches of learning above mentioned; for which they shall be respectively entitled to demand and receive from each scholar————per session; and if the parent, guardian or master, liable to pay for any scholar, shall on demand neglect or refuse to do so, the same may be recovered by warrant before any Justice of the Peace. Every such school-master shall also be entitled for the time he hath kept open school to receive semi-annually at the rate of———— dollars per annum, to be obtained in the followiug manner, viz. As soon as he has obtained from the district committee, the certificate herein before mentioned, stating the time he has kept open school within the then last six months, and delivered the same to the chairman of the school commissioners, it shall be the duty of the said chairman to give him an order on the County Trustee for the money appearing due on the said certificate, which order being countersigned by the clerk of the said commissioners, and presented to the County Trustee for payment, it shall be his duty instantly to pay the same, and if he shall neglect or refuse so to do, the money due thereon may be recovered by warrant before any Justice of the Peace; and on the trial of such warrant, if six months have elapsed between the assessing the tax herein after directed to be assessed, and the issuing of such warrant, the said Trustee shall not be permitted to allege or plead, that he has no funds in his hands from which the said money ought to be paid; but judgment shall be rendered against him to be paid out of his own proper goods and chattels; and such trustee may immediately sue for and recover the money from the sheriffs, who ought to have collected the tax and paid the money over to him, either by warrant before any justice of the peace, or by suit against him and his securities on their bond. On the judgment obtained upon any such warrant against any parent, guardian, county trustee or sheriff, no stay of execution shall be allowed.—And if any such defendant shall pray an appeal from such judgment, and shall not prosecute the same, or shall not on the trial thereof diminish the original judgment, then the appellate court shall render judgment against such defendant, for the sum originally recovered with interest at the rate of———— per cent. per annum, until the same is paid with double cost.

11. And for the purpose of defraying the expense of the school establishment hereby proposed, it shall be the duty of the justices of each county, a majority being on the bench, immediately after election of sheriff, to borrow, or authorise to be borrowed, a sum adequate to the purchasing all the land and erecting all the buildings, necessary for the said establishments within their county, at the tame time assessing on the county a tax or taxes, adequate to paying the interest, and———— per cent. per annum of the principal of the sum so borrowed; the proceeds of which tax or taxes shall be pledged to the creditor or creditors, and shall not be repealed or altered until the whole debt is paid off. And for defraying the yearly expenses and accounting for the same, it shall be the duty of the chairman of school commissioners to make out, or cause the clerk of the said commissioners to make out, an account of the disbursements for the preceding year, and to return the same, together with an estimate of the expenses for the ensuing year, to the County Court at its session when the succeeding school commissioners are to be elected, and before the same are elected; and it shall be the duty of the justices of the said court, a majority being on the bench, immediately after making said election, and before they proceed to the election of sheriffs, to assess on their county a tax or taxes, the proceeds of which shall be estimated to be at least equal to meet all the expenses as aforesaid; which tax or taxes it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the county to collect under the same rules and regulations that he collects other taxes, and pay over the proceeds of the same to the county trustee, taking duplicate receipts therefor, & return his account to the commissioners, within six months after the said tax or taxes are assessed as aforesaid, under the penalty of————dollars. And the sheriff, before entering into office, shall give bond with two or more good securities, in double the sum estimated as aforesaid, payable to the chairman of the County Court, and conditioned for his due performance of the duties aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the county trustee to pay every order drawn on him by the chairman of the county school commissioners, as soon as the same shall be presented, to return his account to the said chairman, and pay over to him the balance of money in his hands, if any, at least fourteen days before the setting of the court at which said chairman is to make his return as aforesaid, under the penalty of———— dollars. And the said county trustee, before entering into office, shall give bond with two or more good securities, in double the sum estimated as aforesaid, payable to the chairman of the County Court and conditioned for the due performance of the duties aforesaid.

12. And if the justices of any County Court shall proceed to the election of sheriff without assessing the taxes aforesaid, then all those who are on the bench when such election of sheriff is made, shall be liable to the sum estimated as aforesaid out of their own property; and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney for the said county to commence suit against said justices returnable to the then next Superior Court for any adjacent county, and said suit shall be triable and tried at the return term, before the said court proceeds to any other business on the docket. And no evidence shall be admitted on the trial of such suit, except the records of the said County Court, or a copy thereof shewing that the defendants were on the bench of the said court, and did elect a sheriff, without assessing the tax or taxes as aforesaid, and if judgment shall pass against the defendants the same shall be final to all intents and purposes, without being questioned or questionable in any other court whatever. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Superior Court, immediately after the termination of that term, to issue and deliver or cause to be delivered, to the sheriff of the county where the defendants reside, an execution on said judgment; and it shall be the duty of such sheriff, within———— days after the delivery, to levy the money due on such execution and pay it over to the chairman of the county school commissioners under the penalty of———— dollars; and the said chairman shall apply the said money towards defraying the school expenses of the said current year.

13. The chairman of the county school commissioners, may at any time visit any district school within his county, and make any order, rule or regulation for the government thereof, and every order, rule or regulation so made shall be final and conclusive, unless where he dismisses a school-master or expels a scholar, in which case such school-master or scholar, may appeal to the county commissioners, whose decision shall be final. And the said chairman shall report every order, rule or regulation made by him as aforesaid to the clerk of the county school commissioners, and have it entered on their minutes. And if it shall be deemed necessary, on any such visitation, or at a meeting of any county school commissioners, to examine any witness on oath, concerning any matter then and there under consideration, such chairman shall administer such oath, and if such witness knowingly and wilfully answers falsely to a material question, he or she shall be guilty of perjury and liable to all the penalties thereof.

14. Every County Court may, either at the beginning or end of the year, a majority of the justices being on the bench, make some reasonable allowance to its chairman of the county school commissioners.

15. The clerk of the County Court shall act as clerk and keep the accounts of the county school commissoners for his county; and every sheriff shall promptly serve all notices, by the chairman of the school commissioners delivered to him to be served; but no such clerk or sheriff shall be entitled to any specific compensation for such services; but they shall be considered as part of the extra services for which County Courts usually make an allowance.

The foregoing details as to the assessment and collection of a tax for the purpose of defraying the expense of the institution, have been entered into by the undersigned, under a belief, that if the Legislature should adopt that mode of raising a fund, it is of the utmost consequence to the success of the system, that the performance of the duties assigned to the justices, should be enforced by every reasonable sanction, since the neglect of those duties in any one county, would at once paralize every movement; and enjoining the performance of a public duty at the peril of private responsibility, is but following the spirit of laws already in the statute book. The nature of the remedy assigned to the school-masters, arose from the presumption that they would for the most part be dependent upon their salaries, solely, for the actual means of subsistence, and that any delay in the payment of them might prove ruinous.

If however the wisdom of the Legislature should adopt other ways and means for defraying the expenses, such as creating a permanent fund, payable out of the treasury, or setting apart for the same purpose, the Bank Stock belonging to the Public, and its shares in the several navigation companies, some of which, it is understood, are about to become productive, then punctuality would be insured, and the above suggestions superseded.—Which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR,
P. BROWNE,
JOS. CALDWELL,
DUN. CAMERON.

23*d Nov.* 1825.

ON DEATH.

Some have styled this certain, but at most times unwelcome visiter, the King of Terrors, when he might with less impropriety, have been termed the terror of Kings. The poet has lent his fictions, the painter his colors, the Orator his tropes, to portray Death as a grand destroyer, the enemy, the prince of phantoms and of shades. But, can he be called the destroyer, who for a perishable, state gives us that which is eternal? Can he be styled the enemy, who is the best friend only of the best, who never deserts them at their utmost need, and whose friendship proves the most valuable to those who live the longest? Can he be termed the prince of phantoms and of shades, who destroys that which is transient and temporary, to establish that which alone is real and fixed? And what are the mournful escutcheons, the sable trophies, and the melancholy insignia, with which we surround him—the sepulchral gloom, the moulding carcass, and the slimy worm? These indeed are the idle fears and empty terrors not of the dead, but of the living. The dark domain of death we dread, indeed, to enter, but we ought rather to dread the ruggedness of the roads that lead to it.—But if they are rugged, they are short; and it is only those that are smooth that are wearisome and long. But perhaps he summons us too soon from the feast of life. Be it so; if the exchange be not for the better, it is not his fault, but our own; or he summons us late—the call is rather a reprieve than a sentence; for who would wish to set at the board when he can no longer partake of the banquet, or to live on to pain, when he has long been dead to pleasure? Tyrants can sentence their victims to death, but how much more dreadful would be their power could they sentence them to life? Life is the gaoler of the soul in this filthy prison, and its only deliverer is Death: what we call life is a journey to Death, and what we call death is a passport to Life. True wisdom thanks death for what he takes, and still more for what he brings. Let us, therefore, like sentinels be ready because we are uncertain, and calm because we are prepared. There is nothing formidable about Death but the consequence of it: and these we ourselves can regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough if it leads to a better, and the longest is too short if it do not.